



DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel X.

ZATURDAG den 13den APRIL, 1822.

N. 15.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.

April 12, 1822.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
The strong built coppered schooner



CORNELIA,

Carries about 400 barrels, and ready to load on the shortest notice. If no Freight offers previous to the 22d inst. she will then sail for St. Thomas. For further particulars apply to Capt. J. MÖLLER, at his Store in Otrabanda.

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE

A fresh assortment of Tin and Glass ware.
Astrale Lamps, with Crystals, Globes, &c. &c.
Wax and Tallow Candles, by the pound.
English Mustard, Hams, Sweet Oil, Soap, Loaf Sugar, and superior qualities of Tea.
Fine fresh Pomatum, Hair Powder, Lavender and Cologne Water, Hail Antique.
A few Ladies' and Childrens' handsome Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.
Liquor Cases, with elegant sets of Bottles, &c.
Fresh White, Black, Red, and Yellow Paints.
Best quality Boiled Paint Oil.
Japanned Parrot Cages, Horn Lanthorns, Cordage.
Good Cognac Brandy, Old Rum, Danish Beer, Madeira and Bourdeaux Wine.
A quantity of best St. Vincent Yams, &c. &c.

WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'LAAR, Ridder der orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbijnacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden, Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zee-magt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat Zyne Excellentie de Minister voor het Publieke Onderwys, de Nationale Ny-verheid en de Kolonien ter onzer kennis gebracht heeft om de Schippers van de naar Nederland bestemde schepen te onderrigten, zoo als zy hierby worden onderrigt: dat by besluit van Zyne Majesteit den Koning bepaald is, dat er een Kapitaal Kustlicht op *Kykduin* aan den *Helder*, in den smaak van dat van *Westkapelle* op het eiland *Walcheren*, zal worden opgericht, en dat daartoe, in het Fort *Kykduin* een Vuurtoren zal worden gebouwd, waarmede werkelijk een begin is gemaakt, mitsgaders nog dat deze Vuurtoren tot de hoogte van achttien ellen zal worden opgetrokken en dat daarop zal geplaatst worden een Kustlicht of Lantaarn, ter wydtte van circa drie ellen, verlicht op de Engelsche wyze met Lichtkaatsers en Lampen, en dat dit licht waar-schynlyk op den 15den September dezes Jaars 1822, voor het eerst zal worden ontstoken en het tegenwoordige steenkolen vuur zal vervangen; doch dat de te sturen koersen voor de in *Texel* binnen komende schepen, dezelfde zullen blyven als thans, daar de plaats waar dit nieuwe licht zal worden opgericht, hierin weinige of geene verandering maakt.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 4den April des Jaars 1822, het negende jaar Zyners Majesteits regering.

(w. g.) **CANTZ'LAAR.**

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie,

(w. g.) **W. PRINCE, Gouv. Sec.**

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad, dato utsupra.

(w. g.) **W. PRINCE, Gouv. Sec.**

DE Schoutbijnacht Gouverneur en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat, uit aanmerking dat gemeene lieden die niets bezitten, wanneer zy zich schuldig maken aan rustversturende daden en

vegterien, de boeten by de wet daarop vastgesteld niet kunnen betalen, waardoor zy slechts met eenige dagen gevangenis, aan welke zy zich weinig bekreunen, zouden moeten worden gestraft; hetwelk dusdanige lieden niet te rug houdt van, by herhaling, de wet te overtreden, zonder nogtans te vallen in de termen der Publicatie van Gouverneur en Raden van Policie dezes eilands dd. 19den July 1808, om dat, op hen die van hunne bloedverwanten onderhoudt in gevangenis verkrijgen, niet kan worden toepasselyk gemaakt, de bepaling der gemelde publicatie, volgens welke de genen die voor eenige misdaad of uit wangedrag geconfineerd zyn en uit onvermogen onderhoud van Gouvernementswege genoten hebben, na ontslag, verplicht zullen zyn voor het publiek te werken tot dat zy aldus de kosten welke hun confinement aan het Gouvernement heeft veroorzaakt zullen hebben vergoed.

Goed gevonden en besloten is: de hierboven aangehaalde bepaling der publicatie van Gouverneur en Raden van Policie dezes eilands dd. 19den July 1808, by deze uit te strekken tot zoodanige van de hierboven bedoelde personen die onvermogen mogten zyn de by hen wegens rustversturende daden of vegterien verbeurde boeten met de daarop gevallen kosten te betalen; in welk geval de Raad-Fiscaal het regt zal hebben, niet alleen om hen aan de publieke werken te doen arbeiden, maar zelfs om hen op vaartuigen of aan eenig voor hen conveniabel werk te plaatsen, ten einde de voldoening van het door hen verschuldigde uit hunne verdiensten moge worden gedaan.

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis, binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 19den Maart 1822, het Negen-de Jaar van Zyners Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur en Raden voornoemd,
(w. g.) **CANTZ'LAAR,**

Ter Ordonnantie van dezelve,
(w. g.) **W. PRINCE, Sec.**

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad, den 26sten der gemelde maand Maart.

(w. g.) **W. PRINCE, Sec.**

O DE.

Op de Staatsomwenteling in Zuid Amerika.

1
De vryheid 't onwaardebaar pand,
Door God den sterveling gegeven,
In 's menschen hart als ingeplant,
Is 't zalig leven van ons leven;
Dit wordt van ieder toegestemt;
Het vee zelfs dat men houdt gevangen;
De visch die in het water zwemt,
Toont naar de vryheid een verlangen;
't Gevogelt dat op wicken zweeft
Is vrolyk als 't in vryheid leeft.

2
Waarom zou dan een mensch ook niet
Naar 't zoet der vryheid mogen trachten?
Dat hem bemoeidigt in 't verdriet,
En al zyn rampen kan verzachten;
Geen wonder dat men overal,
Waar 't volk de vryheid is ontnomen,
Een groot en jammerlyk verval,
In deugd en kennis aan ziet komen;
Daar, waar de dwang zyn hoofdrol speelt,
Wordt drieste domheid voortgeteeld.

3
Doch als het kwaad ten toppunt klimt,
Als dan gebeurt het ook niet zelden,
Dat 't uitgedoofde vuur ontglimt,
En bloodaards zelfs herschept in helden,
't Bewys daar van kan ons de kust,
Van *Tierre Firme* onlangs nog geven,
De vryheid daar schier uitgebluscht,
Verryst met nieuwe kracht en leven,
Verryst zoo schoon als ze immer was,
Gelyk een fenix uit zyn asch.

4
De dapperheid aldaar betoont,
Door 't volk zoo lang verdrukt, verschoven,
Vertrapt, mishandeld en gehoond,
Gaat byna al 't geloof te boven:
Elk lid dier nieuwe republiek,
Zoo hoog met roem en eer beladen,
Wykt voor geen oud Romein of Griek,
In keur van edle heidendaden.
Een volk door vryheid dus gewekt,
Toont hoe ver zyn vermogen strekt.

5
Verbazende gebeurtenis!
Wie kan hier Gods bestuur niet merken!
Dit wondre tydperk komt gewis,
Noch vele wonderen uit te werken,
Dit uitgestrekte grondgebied,
Vormt zich tot nieuwe republieken
't Gezach van Spanje daalt tot niet;
De Faam brengt met haar snelle wicken,
Alom die blyde tyding voort,
Van land tot land, van oord tot oord.

6
Hoe groot was niet de wreedheid, toen
De Spanjaards 't eerst deez' kust ontdekten,
Niets kon die wreeddaars meer voldoen,
Den schatten die hun moordlust wekten,
Dit land werd toen een jammerdal,
Van de uitgezochte gruweldaden,
't Geen eeuwiglyk den Spanjaard zal,
Met eene schandvlek overladen,
De ontmenschte Cortez heet op buit,
Stak boven alle in woestheid uit.

7
De wreedheid in dien tyd gep'leegd,
Aan ongelukkige Indianen,
Doet als men 't leest en overweegt,
Onze oogen nog van weedom tranen.
Pizarro 't monster van die eeuw,
Had in verwoedheid geen's gelyken,
Geen felle tyger, beer of leeuw,
Deed ooit zoo vele wreedheid blyken,
Toen hy aan 't hoofd der Spaansche magt,
Het ryk van Peru te onderbragt.

8
Maar laat ons liever een gordyn,
Voor dit tafreel van gruwten trekken,
Thans zal een heldre zonneschyn,
Van heil zich voor ons oog ontdekken,
Wy zien de vryheid weer hersteld,
De regten van den mensch herleven
Het volk niet meer verdrukt gekweld,
Maar door een edle zucht gedreven,
Naar vryheid wars van dwinglandy,
Verbreekt het Spanjes heerschappy.

9
Hier opent zich een nieuwe schat,
Een bron van volksgeluk en zegen,
Die 't schoone en vruchtbare land bevat,
Daar nu de vryheid is verkregen,
Elk een die lust heeft kan daar gaan,
En ongestoord in vryheid wonen,
Hy vindt door vlyt een goed bestaan,
En ziet zyn' arbeid ruim belonen,
Hy blyft bezitter van zyn goed
En niemand krenkt hem in 't gemoed.

10
O Gy doorluchte heldenstoet!
Wie kan uw dappere bedryven,
Uw zorg en onbezweken moed,
Naar waarde schatten of beschryven.
Beyrder van 't gemeenbest!
Verlosser der verdrukte volken,
Uw deugd staat in eiks hart gevest
Uw roem klinkt boven luch en wolken
Het volk met blydschap aangedaan
Neemt U voor hun beschermers aan.

11
Bewooners van dit werelddeel!
Schept moed uw ketens zyn verbroken,
Geen moorder grypt meer naar uw keel,
En Montezuma is gewroken,
Ja gy van welk een stand ge ook zyt,
Kunt U als broeders thans vereenen,
Gy zyt van 't slaafsche juk bevrydt,
Uw onderdrukkers zyn verdwenen,
Uw onafhanklykheid en regt,
Hebt gy in 't strydpark reeds beslagt.

12
Voor 't laatst, zoo gy wel overweegt,
Wat gy nu zyt, en waart voor dezen
En raad met de ondervinding pleegt,
Zult gy de steun der vryheid wenen,
Blyft dan eendragtig, welgezind,
Gehoorzaamt aan die brave leden,
Door U gesteld in 't hoog bewind,
Die 't ambt van overheid bekleden
Dan houdt ge uw regt, ne zoo veel stryds,
Tot op het laatste punt des tyds

K. A. ERKELING.

Den 12den April 1822.
VOOR VRACHT OF CHARTER,
De sterk gebouwde gekoperde schoener



CORNELIA,

Vuort ongeveer 400 vaten, en gereed te laden by de eerste aanvraag. Zoo er zich geene vracht opdoet voor den 22sten dezer, zal dezelve dan naar St. Thomas zeilen. Voor verdere informatie adresseere men zich by kapitein J. Möller, in zyn Pakhuis aan de Otrabanda.

WAAR HY TE KOOP HEEFT

Een nieuwe assortement van Tin en Glaswerk. Straal Lampen, met Kristallen Bollen, &c. &c. Was en Smeer Kaarsen, by het pond. Engelsche Mostard, Hammen. Zoete Olie, Zeep, Brood Suiker, en Thee van uitnemende kwaliteit. Zeer goede versche Pomade, Haar Poeder, Lavander en Cologne Water, Huile Antique. Eenige weinige fraaye Dames en Kinderen Stroomhoeden, &c. &c. Liqueur Kelders, met elegante Flesschen daarin, &c. Versche Witte, Zwarte, Roode, en Geele Verwen. Beste kwaliteit van gekookte Schilders Olie. Papegaai Kopyen op zyn Japansch, Hoorn Lantaarns. Touwerk. Goede Cognac Brandewyn, Oude Rum, Deensch Bier, Madeira en Bourdeaux Wyu. Bene hoeveelheid van best St. Vincentsche Yames, &c. &c.

April 12, 1822.

FOR NEW YORK,



The regular trading brig
LADIES' DELIGHT,
HENRY ROGERS, Master.

Will sail in about 10 days. For Freight or Passage apply to SAMUEL LYON.

April 12, 1822.

FOR ST. THOMAS,

The fast sailing coppered and copper fastened schooner



MERCURY,

Will sail on the 18th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply at the store of WM. Mac WHIRTER, & Co.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 12den April 1822.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad beoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 16, en

De Ronde Broden 17 oncen.

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,

SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Den 10den April 1822.

WAARSCHOUWING.

BENJAMIN JEOSUAH JOSEPH EN MORDECHAY VAN MORDECHAY HENRIQUEZ, Testamentaire Exeuteurs over den Boedel en Nalatenschap van wylen hun Broeder den Heer DAVID VAN MORDECHAY HENRIQUEZ, alhier onlangs overleden, roepen mits deze op alle de genen, zoo wel op dit Eiland als op Aruba, dewelke iets tegen gemelde Boedel te vorderen hebben, hunne pretentie met behoorlyke bewyzen gestaafd binnen veertien dagen van heden af gerekend, aan den ondergeteekende alhier, of aan den eerst genoemde op gemelde Eiland Aruba, te doen inleveren; als mede alle die aan meer gemelde Boedel verschuldigd zyn worden vriendelyk verzogt binnen de boven bepaalde tyd te komen voldoen, ten einde een spoedige afdoening des Boedels te erlangen en daar door alle onaangenameheden van nalatigheid te vermyden.

Den 12den April 1822.

DE ondergeteekende verzoekt aan het publiek geen krediet te verleen aan de equipage van de Amerikaansche brik Ladies' Delight, dewyl zulks door hem niet zal worden voldaan.
HENRY ROGERS, Kapt.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste INGEKLAARD—APRIL.

6. brik Romp, Snow,	Spaansche kust
9. bark Beye, Heytman,	dito
golet The Lid, Fester,	Boston
— Amistad, Yrianti,	Spaansche kust
— La Jeune Sophia, Naar,	dito
10. — Christina, Lampe,	Aruba
brik Ladies' Delight, Rogers,	New York
11. golet Bermudian, Porrier,	Jamaica

UITGEKLAARD—APRIL.

6. golet Brunette, Diedenhoven,	Sp. kust
— Morgen Star, Luydens,	dito
— Cleantis, Fournier,	dito
bark Fortuna, Rios,	Porto Rico
golet Admiraal van der Capellen, Rusman,	Rusman
11. — Venus, Requester,	Puerto Cabello
— Whim, Raymond,	St. Thomas

Z. M.'s brik Kemphean, kapitein Dingemans, seilde Zondag morgen naar de Spaansche kust, hebbende eenige vaartuigen onder konvooi.

Z. M.'s brik Merkuur, kapitein De Quartel, kwam Maandag van Maracaybo. Gedurende dit tochtje ondervond de Merkuur zeer onstuig weder.

De Merkuur stak weder in zee den volgenden morgen, onder bevel van luitenant Kikkert, zynde kapitein De Quartel te ziek om mede te gaan.

Met de Ladies' Delight, in 17 dagen van New York, ontvingen wy van onze nauwkeurige correspondenten nieuwspapieren van de N. York National Advocate, Evening Post, en Commercial Advertiser, tot den 24sten Maart. Dezelve behelzen eene belangryke Boodschap, door den president aan het Huis der Vertegenwoordigers overgeleverd, de erkenning der onafhankelykheid van Spaansch Amerika aanbevelende, (zonder onderscheid) en dat het kongres eene schikking moest maken om een minister of andere publieke agenten naar het Indepente gouvernement te zenden. De Boodschap werd aan een committé, en hun rapport werd in het Huis der Vertegenwoordigers gelezen den 19den Maart, wanneer 5000 kopien bevolen werden gedrukt te worden. Hetzelfde keurt de erkenning der onafhankelykheid van Zuid Amerika goed, en beveelt de beschikking van eene som die van 100,000 patienjes niet te bevengende, om de uitvoerende magt in staat te stellen, een nodig effect aan deze erkenning te geven. De Boodschap is te lang om in dit nummer geplaatst te worden, men zal het geheel in onze volgende leveren.

Met de Bermudian ontvingen wy Jamaika papieren tot den 16den II. Zy behelzen weinig nieuws van belang voor dit eiland. De schoener Johanna, zeilde van Kingston naar dit eiland den 10den, doch strandte ongelukkig op het rif ongeveer eene myl van Rocky Point, by het aanbreken van den dag, den 12den. De kapitein ging terstond naar wal, en berigtte de omstandigheden aan den kaaimester a daar, waarop verscheidene bouten dadelijk naar het wrak werden afgezonden. Men onderstelde dat de lading zou behouden worden, maar men yreesde dat het vaartuig zou verloren zyn.

De Bermudian werd door twee vaartuigen onder Columbiaansche vlag Maandag II. aangehouden, en naar Cumarebo gevoerd, waar de zelve ten anker werd gelegd, en na gestreng doorzoek, werd haar veroordeeld, naar hier te gaan.

De Spaansche oorlogsbrik Hercules, heeft eenige dagen geleden voor deze haven gekruist, ten einde konvooi te verleen aan twee vaartuigen, uit deze haven naar Puerto Cabello bestemd, wijk denkbeeld, moeten wy van de sterke vormen van een blokkade eskader voor Puerto Cabello, indien een enkele oorlogsbrik er naar welgevallen kan in en uitgaan.

De Haytiaansche schoener La Grande Louise, kwam van La Guayra gisteren namiddag binnen, wy hebben niets vernomen dat zy eenig nieuws van belang brengt.

Op dit eiland zyn berigten ontvangen van La Guayra, wegens de berugte Spaansche kaperschoener Centeno, welke laatst zoo veel moeyelijkheden aan den handel van dit eiland heeft toegebracht. Dezelve is genomen by Cadix, bestemd naar de Havana met eene kostbare lading, door de Columbiaansche brik Vencedor, kapt. Chase, en is naar La Guayra opgezonden, doch niet gearriveerd toen dit berigt aankwam. De Vencedor had tevens eene Spaansche poaire en een brik genomen, zynde de laatste met de Vencedor te La Guayra aangekomen. Er vertoonde zich eene muitery aan boord van de Vencedor zelve, juist toen zy ter reede van La Guayra wilde, en het was niet dan na verscheiden muitsers gedood of gekwetst waren, dat zulke gedempt wierde. De overigen werden in de gevangenis gezet te La Guayra om hun vonnis te verwachten. De Vencedor is naar St. Thomas en St. Bartholomews gezeld.

De Amerikaansche brik Catharine, kapitein J. Frank, kwam hier gisteren nademiddag, laatst van St. Thomas, dezevle zeilde van Gibraltar den 4den Maart. De zitting der Spaansche Cortes, was omtrent gesloten, zonder dat er iets bevestigd wegens Zuid Amerika was bepaald. Een Columbiaansche kruiser van 32 stukken; gekommandeerd door kapt. Mason, is met schade in de Mele binnen gekomen om te repareeren, en was bykans zeilbaar, toen de Catharine vertrok.

Uit eene private brief van Londen vernemen wy dat onder de vreemde obligatiën, de Columbiaansche op 58 staan. Wy vermelden deze obligatie koers tot eene proef, dat het gouvernement dezer lyzende Republiek een proportioneel krediet met de Europeesche mogendheden verkrijgt.

Twee kapers onder Venezuelaansche vlag, de eene de schoener Condor, kapt. Samuel G. Pelot, kwamen laatst in de haven van St. Barts, maar werden dadelijk door den gouverneur bevolen te vertrekken. Men zegt, dat het gedrag des gouverneurs veroorzaakt is, door een stuk dat hy gezeen had in een Philadelphia papier, hetwelke behelst, dat de genoemde Pelot te St. Barts was aangekomen, en dat de gouverneur hem bescherming had beloofd. Door dezelve weg te zenden, wenschte hy te betonen, dat het vermeldde onnaauwkeurig ware. Dezelfde Pelot was bevelhebber van de Columbiaansche schoener, die laatst de twee Spaansche vaartuigen uit Curaeus Baai gesneden heeft.

Een fregat genaamd de Potomac, stond te Washington den 23sten Maart afteopen.

Hat gebeurt somtyds dat wy gedurende eenigen tyd verstoken blijven van geregelde tydingen uit Europa; zoo als thans weer plaats heeft gehad; wy trachten dan deze gaping aan te vullen door by den ontvangst van eenig geregeld pakket nieuwspapieren de voornaamste voorvallen, welke vooraf gingen verkort en aaneengeschaafd in dit weekblad te plaatsen.

By het overlezen van een geregeld pakket van den Londen Courier, van den 1sten tot den

23sten January ingesloten, kwam in ons de gedachte op dat wy ons zoo zeer niet te beklagen hebben door niet dagelyks geregeld de dagbladen te kunnen lezen; wyl wy als dan dagelyks tegenstrydige berigten vernemen wegen den uitslag van de eene of andere gebeurtenis; terwyl dit in ons geval geene plaats kan hebben, daar wy gewonelyk ter zelfder tyd den uitslag of wel den waren toestand der zaken vernemen; zoo vinden wy uit Wenen en vele andere plaatsen wel vyf of zes malen berigt dat het ultimatum van Rusland door de Porte is aangenomen op op den zoo veelsten, dat deze tyding officieel is ontvangen; doch dit officieele berigt vinden wy ook telkens tegengesproken; wy ontmoetten ook officieele notas, manifesten, enz. van verschillende hoven in Europa aangaende de Turkache, Grieksche, of Italiaansche zaken; terwyl deze alle kenteekenen van echtheid schynen te hebben, als zynde door ministers, enz. ondertekend; naderhand wordt er gemeld dat er daaromtrent nog niets officieels is bekend gemaakt. Zoo vindt men ook telkens berigt dat er te Constantinopelen eene bloedige omwenteling heeft plaats gehad; waarbij alle byzonderheden van den dood van den sultan, enz. vermeld worden, terwyl eene volgende tyding van die stad berigt, dat aldaar de volmaksate stult heerscht. Waren er ook geene frabikeurs van nieuws tydingen, zoo zoude ook een dagblad slecht van berigten voorzien zyn.

Eene verkorte melding van den inhoud dier genoemde Londensche Couranten komt hier op neder.

Van Spanje is het tafereel zeer droevig, men vindt hier berigten van een oneindig getal kleine gevechten en schermutselingen tusschen de verschillende partijen, waar uit men zelfs niet wys kan worden, wie die zyn en wat zy willen, doch het schynt dat zy in drie moeten verdeeld werden, constitutioneelen welke voor de tegenwoordige order der regering zyn, anti constitutioneelen, die de vorige order van zaken willen terug hebben, en Republikeinen die Spanje in eene Republiek willen herscheppen; alle deze partijen vegten onder elkanderen, en het is zeer moeyelyk om het beloop hiervan nategaan. En dit strekt zich tot alle provintien uit.

Portugal is rustig; de berigten uit dit land behelzen slecht de verschillende besluiten van de Portugesche Cortes.

In Frankryk had er weer eene militaire zamenspanning plaats gehad, ten doel hebbende om het kasteel van Belfort te vermeesteren, doch dit mislukte en de zamenzweerders zyn meest gevat; deze aanslag moet onderscheiden worden van die van Seimur waarvan wy onlangs melding maakten; het is onmogelyk te begrypen wat toch het doel der misnoegden is en hoe zy zoo iets kunnen ondernemen dat toch eltyd mislukken moet.

Verders vinden wy in de Fransche papieren eene lange correspondentie tusschen den Franschen minister Viscount de Viella, en de verhevene Porte, waaruit blykt dat Lodewyk de XVIII zich zeer aan de zaak der Grieken laat gelegen liggen; hier in wordt onder anderen gezegd dat het niet genoegzaam is dat de Porte het vreeselyke moorden afkeurt door eene telkens krachteloze afkeuring bekend te maken doch dat het beter zou zyn dit moorden voortekomen; verders dat om den opstand te dempen de wapens moesten neergelegd worden, en hier toe zachtzinniger maatregelen genomen worden; dat dit een godsdienst oorlog is en dat de Porte zoo voortgaande zich geheel Christelyk Europa toch vyand zal maken, enz.

Te Constantinopelen hadden bloedige toneelen plaats gehad op het einde van November, doch de Porte had onder de Janisaren geld laten uitdeelen om hen te bevredigen, zoo dat het scheen dat in December die stad weer in rust was. De Porte had de geruststellende tyding van den schach van Persien ontvangen; dat deze den inval van een zyner zonen op het Turkache grondgebied zeer afkeurde, en dat de schach wenschte om met het Ottomannische ryk in dezelfde goede verstandhouding te blijven volharden als tot nu toe, tusschen die ryken had plaats gehad. Er trokken nog bestendig troepen naar Wallachyen alwaar de Turksche magt op 80,000 geschat wordt.

De Grieken vormen zich allengskens tot een geregeld gouvernement; de gedeputeerden uit de verschillende provintien kwamen achtereenvolgens te Calamata aan, om eene nationale vergadering te vormen.

Ook kwamen er nog gedurig in de Grieksche havens vaartuigen aan van Marseille, met militairen van onderscheidene natien, als ook Duitsche studenten, welke vaartuigen ook oorlogsbehoeften aanbragten. Het Grieksche leger werd ook langzamer hand in de Europeische militaire tactiek geoeffend, en op eenen geregelden voet gebracht. De steden of vestingen door hen in de maand December veroverd zyn, Arta eene beroemde vesting welke met storm veroverd werd. Patras en Modan, welke by kapitulatie overgingen; in deze veroverde plaatsen zyn vele krygsbehoeften gevonden als ook vele schatten, die door de Pachas daar geborgen waren. By Cassandra hadden de Grieken een gevecht verloren, waarin de Turken het verlies der Grieken op 6000 man schatten. De pogingen der Grieken waren nu op Corinthia gerigt.

De beroemde Ali Pacha werd nog te Janina belegerd; de Turken hadden onlangs twee kasteelen die zyne stad versterkten veroverd.

Door het Russische ryk zyn gestrengde maatregelen genomen tegen de Vrymetzelaars. In Polen is ook het houden der Loges, en het bestaan der Vrymetzelaars van wegen den Russchen keizer streng verboden geworden.

De Weener Courant meldt dat het doodvonnis over twee en dertig Oostenrijksche welken men

te Milaan en Venetien ontdekt heeft, door Z. M. de keizer is bekrachtigd geworden; het ge-
strangste onderzoek wordt nog voortgezet in de
Italiaansche staten van den keizer van Oosten-
ryk om de Carbonaris op te speuren; vele ver-
dachte personen zijn op nieuw in hechtenis ge-
nomen.

JAMAICA.

Kingston, 11den Maart.—Wy vernemen dat
het Columbiaanse gouvernement, ingevolge
der vertogen door den commandeur en chef op
dit station getaan, toegestaan heeft om de eigen-
aars der vaartuigen een embargo, in derzelve ha-
vens voor de zelve dienst schadeloos te stellen,
wegens derze ver op onthoud, mits er bewyzen
hunner vordering worde gegeven. Daarby in
het geval van de neming door den generaal
Clementi in Cumberland Harbour is vergoe-
ding beloofd, zoo het eigendom bewezen wordt
Britsche te zyn.

Uithoofde van de uitwerking der snelle en be-
slissende maatregelen, die hierin genomen zyn,
en van de verzekeringen van wege de republiek
verkregen, hebben wy alle hoop, dat wy niet
meer van schendingen onzes handels zullen
hooren, ten minste niet door vaartuigen onder
die vlag.

His Majesty's brig *Kemphaan*, captain Din-
gemans, sailed on Sunday morning for the Main,
with several vessels under her convoy.

His Majesty's brig *Mercury*, captain De Quar-
tel, arrived on Monday from Maracaybo. Dur-
ing this trip the *Mercury* experienced very
boisterous weather.

The *Mercury* proceeded again to sea on the
following morning, under the command of
lieutenant Kikkert, captain De Quartel being
so much indisposed as to prevent him going in
her.

By the *Ladies' Delight*, 17 days from New
York, we received from our attentive corres-
pondents files of the New York National Ad-
vocate, Evening Post, and Commercial Adver-
tiser, to the 24th of March. They contain an
important Message, transmitted by the Presi-
dent to the House of Representatives, recom-
mending the acknowledgement of the Indepen-
dence of Spanish America, (without distinction)
and that congress make appropriation for send-
ing a minister or other public agents to the In-
dependent governments. The Message was re-
ferred to a committee, and their report read in
the House of Representatives on the 19th of
March, when 5000 copies were ordered to be
printed. It approves of the recognition of the
Independence of the South American govern-
ments, and recommends the appropriation of a
sum not exceeding 100,000 dollars to enable the
executive to give due effect to such recognition.

By the Bermudian we received Jamaica pa-
pers to the 16th ult. They contain very little
news of interest to this community. The schoo-
ner *Johanna* sailed from Kingston on the 10th
for this island, but unfortunately ran ashore on
the reef about a mile off Rocky Point, by break
of day on the morning of the 12th. The cap-
tain immediately went on shore, and communi-
cated the circumstance to the wharfinger there,
when several boats were instantly dispatched to
the wreck. It was supposed the cargo would
be saved, but great fears were entertained that
the vessel would be lost.

The Bermudian was detained by two vessels
under the Columbia flag on Monday last, and
carried to Cumarebo, where she was brought to
anchor, and after having been strictly overhau-
led was allowed to proceed hither.

The Spanish brig of war *Hercules* has been
crossing off this island for several days past, for
the purpose of giving convoy to two vessels
bound from this port to Puerto Cabello. What
opinion are we to form of the strength of the
squadron stated to be blockading Puerto Cabello,
if a single brig of war can thus go in out at plea-
sure.

The Haytian schooner *La Grande Louis*, ar-
rived from La Guayra, yesterday afternoon; we
have not learnt that she brings any news of in-
terest.

Accounts have reached this island from La
Guayra, of the notorious Spanish privateer *sch.*
Chacabuco, which lately offered so much annoy-
ance to the commerce of this colony, having
been captured off Cadiz, bound to the Havana
with a valuable cargo, by the Columbian brig
Vencedor, capt. Chase, and ordered for La
Guayra, but had not arrived when this account
came away. The *Vencedor* had also captured
a Spanish polacre, and a brig, the latter having
arrived with the *Vencedor* in La Guayra. A
mutiny manifested itself on board *Vencedor*,
just as she was about to enter the roadstead of
La Guayra, and it was not until several of the
mutineers were killed and wounded that it was
quelled. The remainder were put in prison at
La Guayra to await their trial. The *Vencedor*
had sailed for St. Thomas and St. Bartholomews.

The American brig *Catharine*, J. Frask, mas-
ter, arrived yesterday afternoon, last from St.
Thomas. She sailed from Gibraltar on the 4th
of March. The cession of the Spanish Cortes
was about closing, without any thing definitive
having been determined upon in regard to South
America. A Columbian cruiser, of 32 guns,
commanded by capt. Mason, had gone into the
Mole, in distress, to repair, and was nearly
ready for sea when the *Catharine* sailed.

In a late London paper we perceive that a-
mong the prices of foreign stocks, "Columbian
Bonds" are quoted at 58. We notice this novel
stock as a proof that the government of that

rising Republic assumes a proportionate credit
with the European powers.

Two privateers, under the Venezuelan flag,
one the schooner *Condor*, Samuel G. Pelot,
capt. lately went into the harbour of St. Barts,
but were immediately ordered out again by the
governor. It was said the governor's conduct
on the occasion was influenced by a piece he had
read in a Philadelphia paper, which stated that
the noted Pelot had arrived at St. Barts, and
that the governor had promised him protection,
&c. By ordering him out, he wished to shew
that the statement was incorrect. This same
Pelot commanded the Columbian schooner
which lately cut out the two Spanish vessels
from Curacao Bay.

A frigate called the *Potomac* was to be
launched at Washington on the 23d March.

JAMAICA.

Kingston March 11.—We understand that
the Columbian government, in consequence of
the remonstrances made by the commander in
chief on this station, has consented to indem-
nify the owners of the vessels embargoed to its
ports for its service, for their detention, upon
being furnished with statements of their claims.
In the case, too, of the capture made by the
general Clementi in Cumberland Harbour, res-
titution is promised, on the property being pro-
ved to be British.

From the effect of the prompt and decided
measures that have been taken in these matters,
and the assurances obtained from the Republic,
we have every hope that we shall hear no more
of interruptions to our trade, from vessels under
that flag at least.

President's Message to the House of Representatives of the United States.

In transmitting to the House of Represen-
tatives the documents called for by the reso-
lution of that House of the 30th of January, I
consider it my duty to invite the attention of
congress to a very important subject, and to
communicate the sentiments of the executive
on it, that, should congress entertain similar
sentiments, there may be such co operation be-
tween the two departments of the government,
as their respective rights and duties may require.

The Revolutionary movement, in the Spanish
provinces in this hemisphere, attracted the at-
tention, and excited the sympathy of our fellow-
citizens, from its commencement. This feeling
was natural and honorable to them, from causes
which need not be communicated to you. It has
been gratifying to all to see the general acquies-
cence which has been manifested, in the policy
which the constituted authorities have deemed
it proper to pursue, in regard to this contest.—
As soon as the movement assumed such a steady
and consistent form as to make the success of
the provinces probable, the right to which they
were entitled by the law of nations, as equal
parties to a civil war, were extended to them.
Each party was permitted to enter our ports
with its public and private ships, and to take
from them every article which was the subject
of commerce with other nations. Our citizens
also have carried on commerce with both par-
ties, and the government has protected it, with
each, in articles not contraband of war.—
Through the whole of this contest, the United
States have remained neutral, and have fulfil-
led, with the utmost impartiality, all the obli-
gations incident to that character.

This contest has now reached such a state,
and been attended with such decisive success
on the part of the provinces, that it merits the
most profound consideration, whether their right
to the rank of independent nations, with all the
advantages incident to it, in their intercourse
with the United States, is not complete. Bue-
nos Ayres assumed that rank by a formal de-
claration in 1816, and has enjoyed it since 1810,
free from invasion by the parent country. The
provinces composing the Republic of Columbia,
after having separately declared their indepen-
dence, were united, by a fundamental law of the
17th of December, 1819. A strong Spanish
force occupied, at that time, certain parts of the
territory within their limits, and waged a de-
structive war. That force has since been repeat-
edly defeated, and the whole of it either made
prisoners or destroyed, or expelled from the
country, with the exception of an inconsiderable
portion only, which is blockaded in two for-
tresses. The provinces on the Pacific have
likewise been very successful. Chili declared
independence in 1818, and has since enjoyed it
undisturbed; and of late, by the assistance of
Chili and Buenos Ayres, the revolution has ex-
tended to Peru. Of the movement in Mexico
our informant is less authentic; but it is, ne-
vertheless, distinctly understood, that the new
government has declared its independence, and
that there is now no opposition to it there, nor
a force to make any. For the last three years
the government of Spain has not sent a single
corps of troops to any part of that country; nor
is there any reason to believe it will send any in
future. Thus it is manifest that all those pro-
vinces are not only in the full enjoyment of their
independence, but, considering the state of the
war and other circumstances, that there is not
the most remote prospect of their being depriv-
ed of it.

When the result of such a contest is manifest-
ly settled, the new governments have a claim
to recognition by other powers, which ought not
to be resisted. Civil wars too often excite feel-
ings which the parties cannot control. The o-
pinion entertained by other powers, as to the

result, may assuage those feelings, and promote
an accommodation between them, useful and
honorable to both. The delay which has been
observed in making a decision on this important
subject, will, it is presumed, have afforded an
unequivocal proof to Spain, as it must have done
to other powers, of the high respect entertained
by the United States for her rights, and of their
determination not to interfere with them. The
provinces belonging to this hemisphere, are our
neighbors, and have successively, as each por-
tion of the country acquired its independence,
pressed their recognition by an appeal to facts
not to be contested, and which they thought
gave them a just title to it. To motives of in-
terest this government has invariably disclaim-
ed all pretension, being resolved to take no
part in the controversy, or other measure in
regard to it, which should not merit the sanc-
tion of the civilized world. To other claims a
just sensibility has been always felt and frankly
acknowledged, but they, in themselves, could
never become an adequate cause of action. It
was incumbent on this government to look to
every important fact and circumstance, on which
a sound opinion could be formed; which has
been done. When we regard, then, the great
length of time which this war has been prose-
cuted; the complete success which has attend-
ed it, in favor of the provinces; the present
condition of the parties, and the utter inability
of Spain to produce any change in it, we are
compelled to conclude that its fate is settled,
and that the provinces which have declared
their independence, and are in the enjoyment
of it, ought to be recognized.

Of the views of the Spanish government on
this subject, no particular information has been
recently received. It may be presumed, that the
successful progress of the revolution, through
such a long series of years, gaining strength and
extending annually in every direction, and em-
bracing, by the late important events, with little
exception, all the dominions of Spain, south of
the United States, on this continent; placing,
thereby, the complete sovereignty over the whole
in the hands of the people, will reconcile the pa-
rent country to an accommodation with them, on
the basis of their unqualified independence. Nor
has any authentic information been recently
received of the disposition of other powers re-
specting it. A sincere desire has been cherish-
ed to act in concert with them in the proposed
recognition, of which several were some time
past duly apprized, but it was understood that
they were not prepared for it. The immense
space between those powers, even those which
border on the Atlantic, and these provinces,
makes the movement an affair of less interest
and excitement to them than to us. It is pro-
bable, therefore, that they have been less atten-
tive to its progress than we have been. It may
be presumed, however, that the late events will
dispel all doubt of the result.

In proposing this measure, it is not contem-
plated to change thereby, in the slightest man-
ner, our friendly relations with either of the par-
ties, but to observe, in all respects, as heretofore,
should the war be continued, the most perfect
neutrality between them. Of this friendly dis-
position an assurance will be given to the go-
vernment of Spain, to whom, it is presumed, it
will be, as it ought to be, satisfactory. The mea-
sure is proposed, under a thorough conviction
that it is in strict accord with the law of nations;
that it is just and right, as to the parties, and
that the United States owe it to their station
and character in the world, as well as to their
essential interests, to adopt it. Should Con-
gress concur in the view herein presented, they
will doubtless see the propriety of making the
necessary appropriations for carrying it into ef-
fect.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, March 8, 1822.

Accompanying the Message of the president
of the United States, was the following report of
the Department of State,

Washington, 7th March, 1822.

The secretary of state to whom has been re-
ferred the resolution of the House of Represen-
tatives of the 30th of January last, requesting
the president of the United States to lay before
that House such communications as might be in
the possession of the executive from the agent
of the United States, with the governments
South of the United States which have declared
their Independence; and the communications
from the agents of such governments in the U-
nited States, with the secretary of state, as tend
to shew the political condition of their govern-
ments, and the state of war between them and
Spain, as it might be consistent with the public
interest to communicate; has the honor of sub-
mitting to the president the papers required by
that resolution.

The communications from the agents of the
United States are only those most recently re-
ceived, and exhibiting their views of the actual
condition of the several South American Revo-
lutionary governments. No communication
has yet been received from Mr. Provost since
his arrival at Lima.

There has been hitherto no agent of the Uni-
ted States in Mexico; but among the papers
herewith submitted, is a letter recently received
from a citizen of the United States, who has
been some years residing there, containing the
best information in possession of the govern-
ment, concerning the late revolution in that
country; and specially of the character em-
braced by the resolution of the house.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

To the President of the United States.

From New York papers to 24th March.

South America—The documents accompanying the President's Message, on the subject of South America, are highly interesting, and afford the most satisfactory and pleasing intelligence as to the real state of the independent provinces, and fully justify the step the President has taken, while they exhibit the necessity that existed to proceed with caution in a public recognition of their rights, and not, by a hasty zeal, entangle ourselves with Spain. Had the proposition been made before we were possessed of the Floridas, no consideration would have purchased them. In case an important mission is authorised, there is no one who deserves more to be placed at the head of it than Mr. Clay, who has exhibited great zeal and ability in support of the measure now contemplated and recommended.

It is understood that the Committee of Foreign Relations, in the House of Representatives, is nearly ready to make a report relative to the late message of the president on the subject of intercourse with the governments of South America, and that the report will accord with the views which have been presented by the executive. It is probable, therefore, that, on this question, the executive and legislative departments of the government will act in perfect unison.—From all that we can see, the people are fully with the government. Indeed, it is well known that all the caution and forbearance of the executive has been necessary to restrain it from a course in regard to the governments of South America, which, when first proposed, might have been attended with hazard to the peace of the country. At present, there is no such danger. We stand on safe ground as to all the world.

The departure of the minister of Spain from the seat of government has given rise to a good deal of conjecture in the circles here. Some suppose he has undertaken to take offence for his government—for he could not have any instructions from his government on that subject—at the course which the executive has proposed to adopt in regard to the governments of South America. If the minister should have done so, he will have assumed to himself a considerable responsibility; for the course of this government towards Spain has ever been one of perfect amity, and yet is so. We therefore suppose, that his visit to Philadelphia has really no diplomatic object in it.

The Pirates.—We yesterday afternoon received Charleston papers to the 17th inst. brought by the ship *President*, capt. Fanning, in which we are glad to find it stated that intelligence had been received from Matanzas of the Spanish authorities being at last awakened from their lethargy, and were taking some steps for the punishment of the unprincipled marauders who have so long infested the neighbourhood of Cuba. The captain and lieutenant of a Pirate who had been convicted of burning a vessel were shot. Fifteen more, the crew of a boat fitted out at Regia, had been captured by a party of Spanish soldiers, and were in prison, awaiting their sentence. Six of the crew of the piratical boat were killed in the action.

The schr.—, Frink, of Warren, R. I. from Wilmington bound to Havana, had been boarded off Matanzas by the crew of a pirate's boat, who after robbing the schr. of every thing valuable, threw capt. F. overboard, but he succeeded in getting into his own boat and then to the schr. which the Ruffians had set fire to, and abandoned on account of another sail heaving in sight.

Latest from England.—By the arrival of the fast sailing ship *Cadmus*, capt. Whitlock, in 44 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the *National Advocate* has received London dates of the 27th, and Liverpool of the 29th January.

Turkey and Russia.—In the papers before us, we find little else than speculations and conjectures as to the affairs of Turkey. Alluding to the ultimatum offered by Russia, the London Times, after observing that they had hitherto been extremely tardy in publishing the prevailing reports on the subject, because they considered them insecure or unfounded, goes on to state—"We may now, however, safely assert, that a definitive arrangement has been offered by Turkey, to which, if her executive government have power to give it effect, Russia ought to accede. Russia complained that Turkey had advanced troops in great force into Walachia, contrary to the obligation of a private treaty.—The Porte consents to withdraw the whole of the troops, leaving the province free—but on condition that the emperor Alexander also withdraw his forces from their present threatening position on the Turkish frontiers. Russia complains of the ill-treatment of the Greeks, and the destruction of their churches, for the safety of which Russia, professing a similar faith with the Greeks, stood pledged. Turkey replies, that tho' these evils have been brought upon the Greeks by their own rebellion, she will still rebuild their churches, and forgive their breach of allegiance." We very much doubt the accuracy of this statement.

France.—The new French ministry appear to be hastening, with rapid strides, to absolute despotism. The language which they use in the chamber of deputies, affords complete proof of this, and if Louis is so blind as to allow them to carry their projects into effect relative to the press, it is more than likely that such an event will occasion a new revolution fatal to his throne. The whole of France is described to be in an agitated state, owing "to the want of any fixed principles in its successive administrations, and to the perpetually conflicting interpretations given to the constitutional law."

Spain.—The accounts from Madrid received in London, are to the 14th Jan. The compliance of the king, though a reluctant one, with the wishes of the people, had produced the happy effect of conciliating all parties. Cadiz, Seville, and the whole of Andalusia, had declared their determination to support the government. The report of the death of the brave patriot Riego is contradicted.

Great Britain.—It is confidently stated, that the English ministers intend to resort to a property tax, as part of the plan devised for the relief of the agriculturists, who are to be relieved of taxes to the amount of the sum proposed to be raised by the new measure.

Latest from France.—The *American* of last evening contains extracts from Paris papers to the 24 Feb. brought by the *Liverpool Packet* from Havre, in 42 days. They contain accounts from Madrid of the 21st January, by which it appears that things are settling down quietly in Spain, in consequence of the people having obtained the complete ascendancy. The ordinary Cortes were to assemble on the 15th Feb.; the session of the extraordinary Cortes would terminate on the 12th. The "beloved Ferdinand" is stated to have had his ears assailed with some gross and insulting language during his last walk.

An article, dated Paris, Jan. 31st, notices a contradiction, in the Nuremberg correspondent, of a rumour, given by an Augsburg Journal, of the declaration of war by Russia against the Porte, having been received at Munich.

Mexico.—The actual government of this province is now administered by a regency of five, of whom Iturbide is president, and by a convention of thirty-six of the most distinguished citizens. The Cortes were to meet on the 24th of this month. Among the beneficial results already produced by this revolution, may be enumerated a declaration that the commerce of the empire is free to all nations, the abolition of the arbitrary taxes, excises, &c. of the former government, and the reduction of the duties from 13 to 6 per cent.

It is said the most friendly sentiments are entertained by the Mexicans towards the United States, and as a proof of their wish to cultivate a good understanding with our government they have despatched one of their most distinguished citizens, Don Juan Manuel de Elizalde, as an ambassador to this country. His arrival is daily expected. We sincerely hope that this friendly disposition may be promptly and cordially reciprocated by the United States. The independence of Mexico has already been recognised by the mother country, and what should deter us from sympathizing with a neighbouring state, in its struggle for freedom.

A Kentucky paper says, that col. King has been recommended as governor of the Floridas, and that gen. Jackson heads the recommendation. The Mobile register says the appointment of col. K. or col. Walton, would not be unpopular.

Capt. Symmes contemplates visiting the Atlantic States to raise the wind for an expedition to the inside of the earth. If he can get on shipboard into a wind that blows thither, he will go in fine style before the breeze. If the captain were to undertake an expedition, much curiosity would be excited to know how it would be prosecuted, and in what it would result.

One of the petitions presented to the French chamber of deputies is somewhat amusing; it is that of a widow who desired the sentence of death passed on her husband should be revoked, after he had been executed, as his innocence had afterwards been clearly established. "This petition (says the report) excited extraordinary interest, and the proposal for it to be referred to the ministers of the Interior and of Justice was received with acclamation."

Among other curiosities noticed is the following work, which is fairly entitled to the character given it of extraordinary. It is published at Mannheim, and is entitled, "Historical Writings of the Count de Wackerbarth. According to him the world has been in existence 475,000 years. The antiquity of the German nation goes back to 20,000 years before Jesus Christ. It was then a population of giants, who hurled rocks at their enemies, and even had thunder at their command. The valiant Teut, one of the nation, was the author of 36,526 works, of which several are still extant in the University of Oxford and in India. The Teutonians civilised the Egyptians. Ninus, king of the Assyrians, was a German—Bacchus, Orpheus, and Prometheus, had also the honour of belonging to the Germanic nation. In short (adds the journal) the persons who are desirous of knowing more of the Count's ancestors, would do well to consult his work, the conceptions of which are even more gigantic than his portly ancestry whose feats the Count details.

The Stockholm Gazette announces that "Provost Marshals in the Swedish army are about to be abolished. The corporeal punishments which they have hitherto performed upon delinquents will in future be inflicted by a hired executioner, or by a woman, in order that the military uniform may not be degraded."

SURINAM.

A respectable friend has favored us with the following copy of an agreement entered into by the merchants of Surinam:—

Paramaribo, Jan. 18.—We, the undersigned merchants, having this day met to take into consideration the necessity of adopting measures for the relief of several grievances which have attended our speculations in American cargoes, have decided and agreed on the following resolu-

tions, binding ourselves, as we do hereby, in good faith and honour, strictly to adhere to the same in the purchase of all cargoes from this date, viz:—

Art. 1, That the masters, on closing the sale of his cargo, shall faithfully give up for insertion in the contract, all and every article appertaining to the cargo of his vessel; that he shall bind himself to deliver the whole, and in the event of failing to do so, or shall it ever be established that he disposes or retails any part thereof, he shall forfeit his chance of a return cargo, for not less than four months nor more than six months, according to the extent of the violation of this clause; he is further to be obliged to secure for the merchant the refusal of any and all the adventures which may be on board belonging to himself, officers, or crew, under the same penalty.

Art. 2, The expenses of entering and clearing at the customs to be furnished by the merchant, he debiting the same to the cargo.

Art. 3, The quantity and quality of molasses to be accepted or rejected by a person sent in the punt by the master or factor for that purpose, and on no plea whatever shall any allowance be made by the merchants for any alleged inferiority of quality or deficiency in quantity on the arrival of the punt in town. It being nevertheless understood, that the navigable risk rests with the merchant.

We further engage to use all convenient diligence in gaining information of any master or crew that may be clandestinely landing any part of his cargo, reporting the same to he or they concerned. Signed.

LOSS OF THE LADY LUSHINGTON INDIAMAN.

Calcutta, Aug. 27.—At a late hour yesterday evening we were favoured with the following melancholy details of the loss of the Lady Lushington, and from which we have learned with extreme concern, that several persons have been lost. The account of the calamity is from one of the surviving sufferers, and we submit it nearly in his own language:—"We sailed from Madras on the 5th, and having four passengers to land at Coringa, saw the light-house at midnight on the 7th; tacked about, in hopes of being able to land the four passengers (above-mentioned) in the morning, but owing to the strong currents, we were considerably to leeward of the port by day-light; we endeavoured two days and a night to regain the windward, but finding we only lost ground, cast anchor on the northward of Coringa. The surf ran very high for two days, so we could have no communication with the shore; we tried to weigh anchor, and drop down to Penticollah, but all endeavours were ineffectual, when the cable parted and night had come on. The captain gave orders to stand out to sea until twelve o'clock at night, and then tack in to the land; the chief mate took the command of the deck at midnight, and thinking we had sailed so far from the land that we could not possibly reach it before day-break, the ship tacked—a breeze having sprung up we were alarmed by the ship striking slightly on the sand about four o'clock in the morning. Nothing can paint the distressing scene; the high land was just perceptible, and every wave driving over the ship added to our horrible situation. In half an hour every mast was over the ship's side (to leeward); the ship had drifted into a tremendous surf, every boat was staved in the attempt to lower them, and the land half a mile on our lee; we had nothing to trust to but the waves, and to place our confidence in the Almighty. The scene of horror and distress then became indescribable. The cries of the females and children were heart-rending. It was said that the bottom had parted from the upper-works. Every person was naked, and up to the middle in water, and the distress was increasing every moment. Three spars of wood were got over the side, on which six persons, including myself, providentially reached the shore; but we were so much exhausted, that had not the natives come to our assistance, the return of the surf would have carried us out again; we found on the shore a sailor who had been washed overboard, to whom the safety of so many lives is owing: he fortunately spoke the language, and succeeded in getting four catamarans from the shore to the assistance of the sufferers; a large boat was got off, but could get no nearer than one hundred yards, and with difficulty was kept above water. At eleven the ship parted across the centre, and all the crew and passengers were obliged to get on the masts to have the ship as a breakwater, from which many were washed away, being so fatigued they could not hold on. The catamarans kept at work until two o'clock, when the wind increased so that they could not get near the wreck, and had afterwards to desert, finding it impossible to be of further use. A Frenchman, his wife, and two daughters, with two of the crew, were seen on the wreck; at four o'clock the stern parted, on which the French lady with her eldest daughter reached the shore; the father with the other daughter perished, as did the two sailors, one of whom was seen at dark sticking to the remains of the bows, which were held by the anchors. The shore for six miles was strewn with the ship and cargo. The number lost was 22. The ship parted in two at 11 A. M., and before evening scarce a vestige of her was visible. Mrs. Rousseau, who was saved, was on the stern, and her unfortunate husband was on the stem when she parted. The situation of the survivors is said to have been truly deplorable; all were nearly without clothes. The commander is acquitted of all blame."—*India Gazette.*